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PERIODICALS

Annals of Human Genetics

November 1954. Vol. 19, Part 2.—*Data for the study of linkage in man. Microcythæmia and the Lewis-Secretor characters*—By Ida Bianco, R. Ceppellini, E. Silvestroni and M. Siniscalco—An examination of 203 families by various methods of testing for genetic linkage suggests that there is still some doubt as to the existence of linkage between the gene for thalassæmia and the genes of the Lewis-Secretor system.

Etiologic factors in sporadic cretinism. An analysis of ninety cases—By B. Childs and L. I. Gardner—In an investigation of ninety congenital, non-goitrous cretins a significantly higher incidence of a family history of thyroid disease was found compared with a group of seventy-eight controls. The ratio of white to Negro cretins (88:2) was much higher than one expects for the State of Maryland, and seems likely to indicate a real racial difference. Further, cretins appeared to be the offspring of older mothers, to be produced at later pregnancies, and to have a higher average birth weight than the controls.

Estimation of the amount of pigment present in human hair—By A. J. Lea—This paper describes a way of classifying human hair colour by measuring the optical density of a hair-urea solution. It is thought that the method may be of use in large-scale investigations, without the reactions taking place being understood, because of its simplicity and inexpensiveness.

Seasonal variation in the Indian death rate—By D. D. Kosambi and S. Raghavachari—A detailed investigation of seasonal variations in the Indian death rate confirms the view that the urgent primary need is for greater attention to improvements in "food, water, sanitation, personal and public hygiene, hospitals and medical attention, education, mass-action campaigns" before it is worth concentrating much effort on specialized medical research.

Le niveau intellectuel des enfants d'une même famille—By L. Tabah and J. Sutter—From a group of 95,000 French schoolchildren between the ages of six and twelve, 1,244 sibships each containing a single non-twin pair, and 750 sibships with a pair of twins (and possibly other children as well) were selected. Test scores were examined for a mosaic type of intelligence test. So far as the non-twin pairs were concerned performances were better in those sibships with larger age differences. Birth order made no difference in rural areas, but in towns the younger members of pairs having the same sex did better. The latter effect was more pronounced when births were closer. Boys had better scores when they had a sister rather than a brother, but there was no corresponding finding

for the girls. The intraclass correlation coefficient was 0.45. This was not significantly influenced by the differences between town and country, the four combinations of sex, or the variations in age for members of a single pair.

The analysis of the twin results showed the least variation in pairs of the same sex with no other brothers or sisters. Little difference in the level of performance could be found between like and unlike sex twins, which suggests that there would also be only a small or negligible distinction between monozygous and dizygous twins. Again, average scores decrease as family size goes up both for twins and non-twins. The intraclass correlation coefficient averaged 0.71 for like sexed twins and 0.58 for unlike sexed twins. The last value is not significantly greater than that found for non-twins. Finally, lefthandedness and speech difficulties were commoner with twins compared with non-twins, and for boys compared with girls.

Checks on the calculation of the main effects and interactions in a 2^s factorial experiment—By M. H. Quenouille—Replying to a point made by I. J. Good in reviewing Quenouille's *The Design and Analysis of Experiment*, the latter author shows that the procedure advocated by Good for checking the calculation of main effects and interactions in a 2^s factorial experiment is not in fact the *complete* check supposed. NORMAN T. J. BAILEY.

Eugenics Quarterly

December 1954. Vol. 1, No. 4.—*Editorial Comment* calls for a fearless recognition of existing ignorance concerning qualitative human genetics and puts forward a plea for research into specific problems of such a nature that it will command the respect of both the "biologically oriented and the socially oriented". Concludes with a brief review of the salient contributions made at the Rome Conference.

Prevalence of Genetically Based Physical and Mental Deficiencies and the Frequency of Related Genes—By Tage Kemp—The author draws attention to the importance of knowledge concerning the frequency, "prevalence" and "incidence" of defective traits for all studies connected with population problems. It is interesting to read that in Denmark a genetic and hygienic register is kept in the University Institute for Human Genetics in Copenhagen which covers the whole country.

Use of Intelligence Tests in Population Studies—By Philip E. Vernon—A paper on the difficulties in accumulating positive evidence of the existence of genetic family differences—all test results being vitiated by the environmental component. Calls for more work based on orphans or foster children whose true parents' families differed in size.

Distribution of Genes Affecting Characteristics of the Population—By Torsten Sjögren—makes the point that as civilization becomes more industrialized defects such as congenital dyslexia assume an enhanced significance. Speaks of schizophrenia as one of the severest diseases in Sweden and gives figures showing a marked reduction in first admissions over recent years—not to be attributed to altered diagnostic principles.

Levelling of Differential Fertility Trends in the Netherlands—By T. Van Den Brink—distinguishes between "objective" reasons, such as differences in number of marriages and age at marriage, and "subjective" reasons represented chiefly by birth control. Gives three interesting charts showing fertility rates from 1891 to 1921 of urban-rural, religious and occupational groups.

Genetic Diversity in the People of Western India—By L. D. Sanghvi—Data concerning Hindus in Bombay were collected from four blood banks. This study shows the eminent suitability of the Indian caste system for investigations into hereditary diseases.

Future Population Prospects in the United States—By Warren S. Thompson—gives cogent reasons for thinking that the number of new families that will be established during the next few years will show a sharp decrease for purely demographic reasons, but that the total population will have increased by 40 to 50 millions by 1975.

Intelligence, Fertility and the Future—By James Maxwell—A description and discussion of the 1947 Scottish Mental Survey.

Changes in American Marriage Patterns—By Nelson N. Foote—Attention is drawn to the decline of woman's economic dependence upon marriage and some of the consequences, among which may be mentioned the improved companionship and the sharing of responsibilities to be seen to-day.

All the above-mentioned papers were presented at the World Population Conference Rome, 1954.

Retrospect: World Population Conference—gives a short account of the Conference proceedings.

The Myth of the Melting Pot—By David C. Rife and Elton F. Paddock—deals with popular beliefs concerning racial mixture and genetic variability. Concludes that racial intermixture has no effect on the total amount of variability within mankind but is increasing the differences between individuals, and advocates a better understanding of our fellow men.

Heredity Counseling—A regular feature which in this issue deals with muscular dystrophy and cancer.

Book Reviews.—*The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends*.—New York, 1954. United Nations—An essential book of reference concerning all matters connected with world population.

Clinical Genetics—Edited by Arnold Sorsby.

St. Louis, 1953. Mosby—An important collection of papers forming a comprehensive textbook of medical genetics.

Nature and Nurture—A Modern Synthesis—By John L. Fuller. New York, 1954. Doubleday—A short statement of the problem, with an account of recent advances, suitable for the layman.

C. W. USHER

Human Biology

September, 1954. Vol. 26, No. 3.—This number is devoted to review articles under the general heading of "The Non-human primates and human evolution"; there is however little discussion of human evolution.

The opening paper, *The importance of primate studies in anthropology*, by the late Earnest Hooton, urges the setting up of Departments of Primatology in the universities; these departments could cover all aspects of the Primates, structure, physiology, behaviour, ecology and evolution.

The geologic history of non-hominid Primates in the Old World—By Bryan Patterson—We have knowledge of Primate fossils from the Paleocene to the Recent, but the record is sparse and a distribution map shows the distribution of collectors, not of fossils. There are about forty-three living genera of non-hominid Primates in the Old World; recorded fossil genera number about sixty, but most of these are known only from jaw fragments; only ten or so include remains of other parts of the skeleton. There is a group of fragments of the late Eocene or early Oligocene which may represent the ancestors of the Hominoidea and Cercopithecoidea. After these, nothing is known of the higher Primates until we reach the Miocene, for which we have the East African discoveries of generalized Pongidae (modern apes). It is suggested that these remains, contrary to the commonly held view, do not indicate that man's ancestry included no "brachiating" stage. It is also suggested that man "is the result of an adaptive shift in the direction of evolution", and that this shift was a rapid one.

Primate evolution from the viewpoint of comparative anatomy—By D. Dwight Davis—describes the theme of every textbook of anatomy as the discovery of the course of phylogeny, and calls this a sterile aim. He holds that two ideas have changed the thinking of comparative anatomists recently. One is the concept that the timing and rates of developmental processes are gene-controlled. The other is the morphogenetic field concept. (In view of the questionable nature of the field concept, this will come as a surprise to some embryologists.) The conclusion is: "Knowledge of structure without corresponding knowledge of function is sterile, and I should like to see a project, similar in scope to Carpenter's work on the gibbons and howling monkeys, set up to study the habits and behaviour of the Tupaiidae".

A comparative functional analysis of Primate skulls by the split-line technique—By N. C. Tappen

—describes how, in this method, bone is decalcified, and India ink is put in the resulting fissures to show their direction. The splits indicate the organization of the Haversian systems. The functional significance of this organization is still not understood, but it is claimed that the method can contribute valuably to the genetic analysis of form in Primates, including man.

Metric and morphologic variations in the dentition of the Liberian chimpanzee: comparisons with anthropoid and human dentitions—E. L. Schuman and C. L. Brace contribute a paper on 291 crania and calvaria from north-eastern Liberia which they have studied with results which may be of special interest in view of recent controversies. It is concluded that the ranges of chimpanzee molars and premolars overlap those of orang-utans and men, but chimpanzee incisors are quite distinct from human incisors. Coefficients of variation shown by chimpanzee teeth are similar to those of human groups. Metrically and morphologically the posterior dentition of the chimpanzee resembles that of man more than it does that of the gorilla or orang.

There are three papers on behaviour. C. R. Carpenter summarizes a longer paper, published fully elsewhere, on the grouping behaviour of non-human Primates. Henry W. Nissen discusses *Problems of mental evolution in the Primates*. Both of these authors emphasize that all the main features of human behaviour are adumbrated in the behaviour of other members of the Anthropeidae. Dr. Nissen describes some interesting experiments on learning in chimpanzees and other species, and suggests that increasing complexity of behaviour is a function of the numbers of factors which influence behaviour. "The learning animals . . . can multiply their perceptions enormously, and this . . . correspondingly increases the complexity of behaviour. The instinct-guided animals, on the other hand, are stuck with their limited number of innately provided perceptions, which increase little with experience and which thus limit behaviour to a lower degree of complexity."

Keith J. Hayes and Catherine Hayes give an account of the social behaviour of a chimpanzee brought up in a human household to the age of six years, under the title *The cultural capacity of chimpanzee*.

The Journal of Investigative Dermatology
December, 1953. Vol. 21, No. 6.—*Comparison of skin color with melanin content*—By R. Ruggles Gates and Arnold A. Zimmermann.

International Anthropological and Linguistic Review, 1953

Vol. 1, No. 4.—*Studies of interracial crossing. V. The nature and inheritance of skin color*—By R. Ruggles Gates.

Smithsonian Report for 1953

Climate and Race—By Carlton Coon.

The first of these papers describes an experiment in which six Negro boys were graded by Professor Gates's skin colour chart and skin biopsy specimens taken from each of them. These were examined independently by Dr. Zimmermann, who graded them according to melanin content as assessed by their histological appearances. The order in which they were placed by the two methods proved to be identical.

In the second paper Professor Gates discusses the biochemistry of melanin formation and the possible mechanisms of its racial differences. He rejects the two-equal-factor theory of skin colour inheritance and touches on his own theory in which three genes are considered to be involved; this was expounded in the first number of the journal in which the present paper appears.

In Dr. Coon's paper the distribution of human races in relation to heat adaptation is discussed, and is shown to correspond with certain ecological "rules" which apply to warm-blooded animals and are attributed to Gloger, Bergmann and Allen. These state respectively that in a given species melanin pigmentation is greatest in races with warm, humid habitats; that the smaller-sized races are found in the warmer districts; and that protruding body parts are relatively shorter in races inhabiting the colder climates. The author deals first with skin colour, explaining that certain apparent exceptions to Gloger's rule are attributable to geographical and climatic features. He then discusses body morphology in relation to heat conservation, which "requires large body mass, short extremities, much fat, deep vein routing [and] high basal metabolism", conditions which, he says, are possessed in varying degrees by races adapted to cold climates, the opposite occurring in tropical races. The only original part of this is the suggestion that there may be racial differences in venous patterns to account for such exceptions to Allen's rule as the large Eskimo hand. The wide individual variations in venous anatomy will make it hard to prove that anything more than the general physiological mechanism for cutaneous heat-regulation is at work.

T. W. HOSKINS.

Phylon

Third Quarter, 1954.—This is a particularly solid number, full of inquiries, surveys and statistics, notably:

The Myrdalian Hypothesis—By Edwin R. Edmunds—where the conclusion is that Myrdal's findings "do not seem to apply to the contemporary situation" and that "further study will be necessary".

Intellectuals in Social and Racial Movements—By Wilson Record.—*A Teacher Looks at Intergration*—By Nick Aaron Ford—*Ethnic Group Contacts and Status Dilemma*—By Aileen D. Rose—

and *School Segregation on the Panama Canal Zone*—By George W. Westerman—are all conscientious inquiries written in the heavy English beloved by Americans of all colours. Even the *Singing Societies*—By Irving Babour—"React and protest... reflecting immigrant experiences in the United States."

A lighter vein is introduced by *The Negro on Broadway*—By Miles Jefferson—and by *The Passing of Alain Leroy Locke*—By several of his friends—who portray a charming personality.

Book Reviews as usual are well done and enlightening. *Family and Colour in Jamaica* by F. Henriques (reviewed by Cedric Dover) contains this gem: "The appeal to analogy is not proof; and, in this case the analogy itself is without foundation".

African Drums by Richard St. Barbe Baker is scathingly reviewed by Robert G. Armstrong, and betrays the intellectual dislike of mere first hand experience as opposed to research in libraries.

There is also the usual sprinkling of poems—all extremely gloomy, but the printing and lay-out are always a delight.

URSULA GRANT DUFF.

Population Studies

November, 1954. Vol. 8, No. 2.—*Post-war Refugees in Great Britain*—By Maud Bülbring—An account of some recent surveys in which refugees and various officials concerned with their welfare have been interviewed. Employment opportunities have so far been good, if not always very suitable, for the refugees, although their position would be less secure if there were a recession. Some refugees have managed to save enough money to buy a house, but the majority still reside in camps and hostels and accordingly find it rather difficult to adapt themselves to social life in Great Britain.

The Rôle of Density as a factor in Metropolitan Growth in the United States of America—By Edward Gross—Investigations made among 1950 and earlier Census data in the U.S.A. show that in general the higher the number of persons per square mile in a city the lower the proportion of people who reside in its central area. The strength of the relationship depends on the size of the city; it is most marked for the smaller towns but is weaker among the larger ones and is actually

inverted among the very largest. Thus, as their populations increase, the smaller towns expand their boundaries up to a limiting size (at present about 1,500 square miles); when this area is reached any addition to the population brings about an increased density at the centre, as difficulties of transportation tend to restrict the radius of the city.

The Development and Structure of Brazil's Population—By Giorgio Mortara—This demographic portrait is based mainly on the results of the Censuses of 1940 and 1950 and only partially on birth and death registration data, which are untrustworthy in some areas. The population of Brazil is already over fifty-five millions and is increasing rapidly. It has a young age-distribution. The expectation of life at birth is only about forty-five years. Fertility rates are high for all colour-groups, although there is some evidence of birth control among white women and fertility is well below average in the cities of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo. Less than one-third of the population lives in towns, but increasing industrialization is bringing about a movement away from rural life.

Precision in Population Estimates—By H. Silcock—A statistical analysis of the differences between the Registrar General's estimates for 1950 of population in local administrative areas of England and Wales and the corresponding estimates for 1951. The 1951 figures are based on the Census of that year whereas the 1950 figures are based on the National Register of 1939, and so the differences give a measure of the errors of estimation. A note is appended by J. R. L. Schneider (of the General Register Office).

A Survey of Recent Belgian Population Policy (Part I)—By Cicely Watson—The policy followed in Belgium to combat low fertility is rather similar to that described in Dr. Watson's articles on France in recent issues of *Population Studies*, but the population problem is complicated by the differences between the Flemings and the Walloons. The latter generally work in the factories and live in the towns, and have materially smaller families than the Flemings, who are mainly of peasant stock. Consequently the Walloons complain that they should pay less towards the cost of family allowances, and receive more from them, than the Flemings.

The remainder of this paper, to be published in a later issue, will refer, *inter alia*, to policy on contraception and abortion. P. R. C.

FROM THE PRESS CUTTINGS

Coming Scarcity of Women

At all times and in all nations more boys are born than girls. The sex ratio fluctuates over long periods: here it has risen since the beginning of the century from 104 to 106. Formerly this disparity was cancelled by the greater natural delicacy of boys, but the reduction in infant and child mortality has benefited boys more than girls, with the result that the preponderance of males, which was lost by the age of ten in 1913 now continues up to the age of thirty; in 1983 it is expected to continue up to fifty.

Thus the sex distribution of the working-age group in this country, may be summarized in thousands as follows:

	1953	1963	1983
Males aged 15-64 ...	14,384	14,791	15,060
Females aged 15-59 ...	13,861	13,864	13,372
Excess of males ...	523	1,107	1,688

In the marrying age the sexes are now about equal, but in 1983 nearly 500,000 men will be unable to find wives among their own country-women but will have to turn to the immigrant female labour from whom domestic and hospital workers are now largely recruited, thus diluting British stock with alien blood. But similar factors in their own countries may cause this flow of immigrants to dry up.¹

Natural Increase in World Population

Statistical tables published by the World Health Organization of population trends in thirty countries from the beginning of the century show that the birth rate, after the post-war increase, is beginning to level off, that the death rate continues to fall, and that the natural increase of population remains at a high level.

In most of the thirty countries studied, the general tendency was towards steadily lower birth rates during the first years of the century, and in the years before the second world war. Immediately after the war there was a spectacular increase of births which was followed by a drop in the birth rate. In spite of this recent drop, statistics for 1953 shows that birth rates remain higher than they were before the war, especially in countries where the war had a less direct impact.

A selection from the countries studied show the following natural increase per thousand:

	1901-5	1936-8	1953 (provisional)
Denmark	14.2	7.3	8.8
England and Wales	12.1	2.9	4.0
France	1.7	0.5	5.8
Italy	10.7	9.0	7.5
Portugal	12.0	11.3	12.1

Switzerland ...	10.3	3.8	6.8
Ceylon	12.1	14.4	28.5
India	—	11.3	11.7
Japan	11.4	11.8	12.6
Canada	—	10.3	19.2
United States ...	—	6.0	15.1
Australia	14.6	7.8	13.8 ²

Japan's Population

Japan, according to a Government study made in Tokyo, has only herself to blame for failure to make full use of opportunities for emigration, especially to South America.

It was found that the highest post-war exodus of emigrants in one year was 3,500, but the study shows that existing arrangements could have found places overseas for between 30,000 and 50,000. Lack of funds is a major difficulty; it is estimated that travel costs for each emigrant are about £100, and the Government must also usually guarantee the cost of establishing emigrants in their new country. In 1954 the Japanese budget for these costs covered expenses for only 3,500 persons, the funds available being only about £400,000. It is hoped to have this increased so that next year 12,000 emigrants can be assisted. But if 12,000 people could leave Japan on a Monday, their numbers would be fully made up by the Thursday of the same week.

Japan is now finding that simple emigration is not sufficient: Bolivia has suggested that 500 families could be accepted if sugar refining equipment were sent with them; Patagonia proposes that workers and fishermen would be acceptable if they brought refrigerating equipment. On the other hand, the presence of Japanese in Central and South American countries encourages the purchase of Japan-made goods in those countries. Half of Japan's £500 million exports to Brazil in 1952 resulted from emigrants' activities. Brazil has offered to take 12,000 more Japanese families in the next five years. Paraguay and Bolivia seem to welcome immigration, Dominica is reported to be willing to take about 5,000 families now and about 20,000 over ten years, Panama 50,000 Japanese and the Argentine between 2,000 and 3,000 each year.³

Juvenile Delinquency

New York's Attorney-General has launched a determined crusade to reduce juvenile delinquency, which is infinitely graver there than in London, where it is bad enough. He plans what he calls a crash programme against juvenile crime, starting with a State-wide conference, the setting up of a commission and the continuation of the relentless

narcotics investigation, as he is convinced that the demand for drugs is the major cause for crime there. New York City is one of the nation's blackest spots, with 22,000 youngsters between the ages of sixteen and twenty-two sentenced for serious crime last year. These figures are continuing to rise, and experts' predictions are frightening.⁴

A Problem Family

A woman's need to gossip has been recognized by a special committee set up by the East Suffolk county council to investigate problem families. A family living in a lonely cottage was moved, and now that the mother has neighbours to talk to, the children are no longer neglected.

In a report to the council, the committee of ten, which has five women members, says that she was despondent and "overwhelmed by the lack of facilities and neighbours. Now that she can indulge in a neighbourly gossip, the children attend school regularly and the case is off the register of problem families".⁵

¹ *Sunday Times*, November 21st, 1954.

² *Manchester Guardian*, January 20th, 1955.

³ *Financial Times*, January 24th, 1955.

⁴ *Evening News*, February 16th, 1955.

⁵ *Daily Telegraph*, February 14th, 1955.

THE ECONOMIC JOURNAL

The Quarterly Journal of the Royal Economic Society

DECEMBER 1954

UTILITY AND ALL WHAT?

SIR DENNIS ROBERTSON

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